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appeared. Parks were opened and school buildings and churches were constructed on a rather elaborate scale. The magnitude of these operations in the face of war times is almost incredible. The vast sums spent for education while the war was in progress are no less surprising. Colleges were founded, endowments were increased, learned societies were organized, libraries were built, and professional schools sprang up. The enrolment in the lower grades of the public schools increased remarkably. "Education did not materially suffer by the War" and "War was a stimulus to intellectual life."

On the other hand the usual expenditures for luxuries and amusements seemed not to be lacking. Indeed, so conspicuous were they at times that the voice of denunciation and criticism was raised against them. The contributions for charity, especially to alleviate the suffering of war, not only in the form of money, but in services gladly rendered, constituted no small amount when taken as a whole. Vast sums of money were subscribed by individuals and cities and likewise spent by the various states. Missionary zeal was as conspicuous as ever. Expenditures were by no means confined to the bread-and-butter wants.

In a work of this kind one regrets that many other subjects were not discussed, and particularly more fully the effects of national legislation on the various phases of our life at that time. The influence of a government's economic policy on the one hand, and the influence of economic conditions on the political action of a government on the other could have been admirably illustrated and discussed in a period such as this. The transactions of our national government seem to have been left somewhat isolated and out of the stream of current affairs when, in fact, they were the very center of it all. There is also observed here the inevitable difficulty of treating both industrial and social conditions in the same book. Where there is so much to be said they should be kept distinct. One or the other subject is sacrificed, frequently both. The earlier chapters of the work are full of interest. The final chapters deteriorate in quality and subject-matter. It seems a matter of no great concern to the reader after learning what had been accomplished on a grand scale in manufacturing and mining, to know that "Love songs were almost entirely absent"; whether "Gilmore's band gave many concerts" or not; or what distinguished persons were in attendance at Tom Thumb's wedding. Among the many admirable features of the work are the statistics of various operations not often available to the average person. The volume of facts presented is enormous. The illustrative notes are abundant, and a particularly interesting feature is the frequent comparisons between conditions in the North and in the South at the beginning of the war.

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*Privilege and Democracy in America.* By FREDERICK C. HOWE, PH.D. New York: Scribner, 1910. 8vo, pp. xii+315. \$1.50 net.

"There are two and only two solutions of the social problem which confronts the civilized world. One is industrial socialism. The other is industrial freedom. From the time of Plato down to Karl Marx men have dreamed of utopias, based upon a society consciously organized, and controlling the agencies of production and distribution for the common welfare. In every age, too, men have

painted pictures of the alternative of industrial freedom; of the society which would result from the abolition of class-made laws and legalized privilege" (p. 255). In *Privilege and Democracy* the author pleads for the second method of reform. The obnoxious privileges are mainly four—the private ownership of land, the private ownership of the chief means of transportation, unequal taxation, especially seen in those taxes which are paid indirectly, and direct grants by the government, such as municipal franchises (pp. 68, 69). The remedy is to be found in the single tax on land rents and in government ownership of railways (chaps. xxi, xxiv).

*Privilege and Democracy* is *Progress and Poverty* brought up to date, or at least a worthy supplement. In the latter part of the book the author gives full credit to Henry George as expositor of the Single-Tax doctrine but his name is not frequently referred to and, strange to say, his name does not appear at all in the index. It is interesting to note that some of the recent reformers who are proposing to cast out economic evils by an increase of taxes on rent are far from doing so in the name of Henry George. This was true in the recent English campaign for the Lloyd-George budget.

*Privilege and Democracy* emphasizes more than *Progress and Poverty* the economic interpretation of history, and several of its most interesting and important chapters are essays in the interpretation of past history and present conditions in accordance with the doctrine that "in the last analysis the institutions of a people are but the reflection of the economic foundations upon which they are laid" (p. 25). The author sees in the "relation of the people to the land" the controlling economic influence. He finds the cause of the American revolution in the proclamation of George III that the "hinterland" to the west of the Alleghany Mountains should be closed to further settlements and in the determination of the colonists to preserve this opportunity to themselves and their children—a conclusion which few of his readers will indorse (p. 19).

The author clings to a number of the economic fallacies which are found in *Progress and Poverty*. Thus, value is determined by labor cost (p. 129); land values are really not wealth (pp. 130, 136); "whatever the gains of production they inevitably pass to those who own the soil" (p. 158); industrial panics are due to the "struggle for the use of land and the speculative values to which it gives rise" (p. 117).

Nor is he always careful in his arguments and statement of facts. It is not true that "only the landed classes are conspicuously rich" (p. 119); nor is it correct to say, in the sense in which it seems to have been intended, that the oil monopoly rests on a control of the raw materials (p. 68). It is easy to show that the law is often more zealous to protect rights of property than rights of person (witness the shamefully small maximum sentences imposed on the white slavers), but it does not help in establishing this to point out the severe punishment of arson (p. 245). The sentence for this crime is a long one because the burning of houses endangers life. It is hardly correct to say that "during the Civil War state banks were taxed out of existence" (p. 264), since, although the law was passed in March, 1865, it was not to become operative till July, 1866. One is told that "we know practically nothing of the laws which govern the distribution of wealth. The university is silent on the subject. It remains almost unexplored by the political economist" (p. 185).

The ideal of the abolition of privilege and the establishment of "industrial freedom" is one held by many reformers who cannot accept socialism. Such a book as *Democracy and Privilege* is useful in that it points out the enormously valuable privileges possessed by a few individuals in accordance with law but at the expense of social welfare. Dr. Howe's book, however, like *Progress and Poverty*, fails to be an adequate exposition of the doctrine of industrial freedom as opposed to the existing system on the one hand and socialism on the other, and the failure is due to an inadequate analysis of privilege. Inheritance, for example, is one of the greatest of privileges, yet the Single Taxers, holding to a mistaken philosophy now generally discarded, consider this a matter of natural right. An adequate, reasonable, and consistent program based on the ideal of industrial freedom must call for other reforms than the taxation of land. It certainly should include a rather heavy inheritance tax.

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*Gold Production and Future Prices.* By HARRISON H. BRACE. New York: Bankers Publishing Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. viii+145. \$1.50.

Mr. Brace has written this book with the motive constantly in mind of placing in the hands of the business man a concise, interesting, yet scientific explanation of the factors underlying the general movements of prices, and the relation of the production of gold to such movements, with a view to enabling him to predict the future of prices. Following a brief historical outline of gold production in relation to prices, the writer passes to a consideration of the factors on both sides of the price-making ratio. His viewpoint is well summarized in the following: "A commodity may have a price tendency common to all commodities arising from changes in the value of gold. And that tendency may be smothered in some cases and magnified in others according as it is affected by various material and psychological influences. And there may be numerous tendencies affecting commodities and groups of commodities, all working at the same time and all having influence at different points in determining the complicated thing we call price." In the main, Mr. Brace gives a clear account of the influence of gold production, and its true place among other factors in the determination of prices.

From a scientific viewpoint, however, the work has several defects. In some cases a looseness of terminology is noticeable. In his introduction the author says, "Gold is the yardstick of the financial world," yet on p. 92 he explains that this view gives rise to a misconception of the standard. Again on p. 83 he refers to abnormal credit as based "in the pretended exchange of something for nothing." Mr. Brace repudiates the Quantity Theory, yet at least twice, without criticism, uses statements of Professor Jevons, which contain glaring examples of the unvarnished Quantity Theory (pp. 113-14, 133). These defects may be of minor importance, but in view of the great mass of literature on the subject of prices, science rightly demands exactness, even in a popular treatise. The reviewer is inclined to believe that if Mr. Brace had started his inquiry with the price-ratio as the center, and considered the forces on each